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Oregon State Penitentiary reports

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Report of the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary, accompanied by report of Physician ... <1876>-1878

Biennial report of the Superintendent of Penitentiary of the State of Oregon, 1880-<1885>

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BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of Penitentiary

OF THE

STATE OF OREGON.

THIRTEENTH REGULAR SESSION—1885.

SALEM, OREGON.
W. H. BYARS, STATE PRINTER.
1885.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, the Governor of Oregon.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the affairs of the Oregon State Penitentiary from Dec. 1, 1882, to Sept. 7, 1884. The appropriation made by the legislative assembly of 1882 for the expenses of the two years ending Sept. 1884 was $40,700, and for the completion of the workshops then in course of construction $2,000. Before I assumed the office of Superintendent there had been expended for general purposes $4,337.44, and for work on shops $590.35, leaving balances: general appropriation, $36,362.56; appropriation for workshops, $1,400.48. The expenses of the Penitentiary from Sept. 1, 1882, to Sept. 7, 1884, were $48,434.57, of which $4,337.44 was expended before Dec. 4, 1882, the date of my appointment, and the balance, $44,097.13, between that date and Sept. 7, 1884. There is, therefore, a deficiency of $8,734.57.

The earnings of the Prison from Dec. 4, 1882, to Sept. 7, 1884, were $19,359.07; the earnings from Sept. 1, 1882, to Dec. 4, 1882, were $908.81, making the total earnings for the two years $20,267.88, made up of the following items:

For keeping U. S. prisoners	$ 4,021.52
" convicts leased	15,779.99
" surplus from brick yard	434.69
" all other sources	31.68
Total	$20,267.88

A large quantity of brick was required in 1883 for the completion of the Asylum and structures connected therewith, and these the Penitentiary was directed to supply. To enable us to manufacture them a considerable outlay was necessary for tools and material. I considered that the appropriation of 1882 was for ordinary expenses only, and could not therefore properly be used for purposes of this character. Accordingly, in making purchases for the brick yard

for the year 1883, I made provision for payment in brick or accounts for brick sold. The accounts of the brick yard have been kept separate from the general accounts of the Prison. The results of this branch of manufacture have been highly satisfactory. After furnishing for the use of the Asylum commissioners, for new shops and other purposes at the Penitentiary about 900,000 brick, paying for all material and tools for the yard, and all expenses of conducting the same, excepting $362 now outstanding for wood and sand, we have paid $434.69 into the treasury and there are still outstanding accounts receivable amounting to $970.23, while the brick making material on hand is worth about $1,500. The accounts are believed to be nearly all good, but collections, owing to the uncommon scarcity of money, have been unusually difficult. In addition, we have on hand ready for use 650,000 brick. For the brick furnished to the Asylum during the summer of 1883 (about 130,000) we were allowed by the commissioners $324.37 which was as nearly as could be ascertained the cost of the wood and sand used in their manufacture.

We also furnished convict labor to the commissioners of the Insane Asylum to the amount of 3,342 days' work which is not included in the foregoing statement of earnings.

When I assumed charge, the former Superintendent, Mr. Bush, had already agreed substantially upon the terms of a contract leasing to Messrs. Goldsmith & Loewenberg all the convict labor not required for the use of the State for a period of ten years, to go into effect as soon as the shop then in course of construction should be completed, and I afterward entered into a contract with the gentlemen named in accordance with the memorandum drawn up between ex-Superintendent Bush and Goldsmith & Loewenberg.

It soon became apparent that the room furnished by the shops already constructed was insufficient for the profitable employment of more than half the prisoners already available, and as their number was rapidly increasing, the importance of having additional shops became more and more pressing, if either the State or the contractors were to realize the full benefit of the labor of the prisoners. Under these circumstances the contractors proffered to advance all money which might be required for the erection of such additional shops as would be sufficient to employ all labor likely to be available till the legislature should meet if I would furnish the brick necessary to be used in their construction, and refer the justice of their claim for reimbursement to the legislative assembly. Deeming this proposition advantageous to the State I accepted it and at once began to erect an additional brick building similar to the one already con-

structed, in dimensions 110 by 227 feet, with an ell 25 by 100 feet connecting the new with the old shop, all one story high. This shop was ready for occupancy early the present year and has afforded abundant room for all the convicts the State has thus far been able to furnish. The work was all done under my general supervision and all moneys advanced by Messrs. Goldsmith & Loewenberg were paid out on vouchers approved by me. The amount so advanced, as shown by vouchers on file, was $15,897.35. As these shops at once enabled us largely to increase the income from the labor of the convicts it seems to be only justice that the money thus expended should be reimbursed.

The results of the employment of the convicts under the existing contract so far are most encouraging. It accustoms them to habits of industry, without which I think any efforts at reform are likely to prove futile; enables them to learn a trade by which they can, when discharged, support themselves by honest labor, and is remunerative to the State. But to achieve the largest results in this direction, a further outlay will be required in the construction of shops, if the present rate of increase in the number of convicts shall be maintained; and that it will be I see no reason to doubt.

The late Superintendent, Mr. Bush, in his reports both for 1880 and 1882 called attention to the need of additional cells and estimated the probable cost at a little less than $500 each. Since the beginning of 1883 the number of prisoners has been constantly and rapidly increasing and during the summer of that year it became absolutely necessary for the safety of the Prison either to provide additional cells or decline to receive any more prisoners. Although the Superintendent had no express authority to incur such an expense the emergency was so evident and pressing that I considered I would fall short of my duty if I failed to meet it. I therefore assumed the responsibility of putting in an additional tier of 22 cells over the ones already built in the south wing of the Prison. As the legislature would not convene for a year and a half and my authority to contract on behalf of the State might be deemed imperfect, I resolved to raise the money required on my own credit and let the contract for building the cells for cash. I had no doubt that I would thus get the work done much more cheaply than would otherwise have been possible. The contract for all the work except the plumbing was let to Trenkmann & Wolff, of Portland, for $6,574 40, and the plumbing to Dugan Bros., of Salem, for $248.50. In addition I paid

For extra plumbing	$13.50
" " work on cells	24.12
" advertising for bids	22.10
" plans and specifications	50.00
	$109.72

Making the total cost of the 22 cells $6,932.62, a fraction less than $315.12 each. For the iron work there was but one other bid, that of Bigelow, Sims & Morris, of San Francisco, for $7,435. The new cells are of the same size, weight of iron, and workmanship as the old.

The arrangements which I made for the money before letting the contract failed at the last moment, and I had to borrow the amount temporarily from different persons till I could make permanent arrangements, which I finally accomplished, obtaining the money from Ladd & Bush upon two notes, the first dated January 12, 1884 for $2,000.60, due one year after date; the other dated April 4, 1884, for $5,277.77, due 10 months after date, both bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum. The difference between the face of these notes and the first cost of the cells represents the interest accruing between Sept. 15, 1883, when the money was first borrowed, and the date of the notes above mentioned. The amount due upon these obligations at maturity will be $7,918.84.

Notwithstanding the additional accommodations thus afforded, the unexampled increase of prisoners soon demanded a still further enlargement. I was unable to provide cash to pay for these and hence could not make quite as favorable terms as in the first instance. I contracted, however, with Trenkmann & Wolff to put 22 additional cells and 3 dungeons in the north wing of the Prison and upon their completion gave them a certificate reciting the terms of the agreement as follows:

"SALEM, May 8, 1884.

This certifies that Trenkmann & Wolff have constructed for the State of Oregon, in the Penitentiary building, twenty-two new cells and three dungeons for the price specified hereinafter which sums they are justly entitled to receive from the State of Oregon to-wit:

For iron and iron work	$7,435.00
Plumbing for same	262.00
Making three dungeons	725.00
Furnishing 24 locks @ $2.25	54.00
" 8 snap locks	22.50
	$8,498.50

From which is to be deducted

117 days convict labor @ 50c	$58.50	
Board for workmen	44.00	
		102.50
		$8,396.00

That said work was done and material furnished at my instance and request, and was absolutely necessary in order to furnish cell room for the increased number of convicts, and was upon the express agreement, so far as I had authority to make an agreement on behalf of the State of Oregon that the State would pay the sums above stipulated with interest thereon from the date of the completion of said cells.

J. A. STRATTON,
Supt. Oregon State Penitentiary."

The necessity for building these cells has been sufficiently demonstrated by events. The Prison now has accommodations for 256 convicts and at the close of the fiscal year there are exactly that many in the prison while every week adds to their number. There is no room for any more cells in the present building and within a short time it is evident that we shall again have to wrestle with the problem what to do with the extra prisoners until cells can be provided.

The Prison building was originally designed so that if need be a wing could be added on the east side. Such an addition would afford room for 130 convicts and would cost perhaps $30,000 exclusive of brick, of which there are nearly enough on hand. It would answer for two and possibly four years. Between August 31, 1882, and Sept. 7, 1884, the number of convicts increased from 178 to 256. I see no reason to anticipate a rate of increase less rapid in the future.

Ex-Superintendent Bush in both of his official reports suggested the construction of separate quarters for "trusty" prisoners. If the system is to be continued the suggestion ought to be adopted. Upon this subject I quote from his report of 1880. He says:

"The system is not a safe one, and yet the State cannot dispense with it, without incurring a considerable expense for free labor. It would have been well if, in constructing the prison, a department had been made for trusties from which they could have no communication with the other prisoners. This would have prevented the danger, always existing, of the trusties conveying messages or matter out or in for their closer kept comrades. This is an evil and menace of danger which no vigilance can wholly prevent."

I think it better, however, to abolish the system. Even with separate quarters, so long as both classes are kept within the same stock-

ade it will be impracticable to prevent communication between them. And under any trusty system there will be frequent escapes. With the existing facilities for employing all prisoners in the shops the objection to the increased expense will be in a great measure obviated. I am informed, too, that all the ground owned by the State suitable for the purpose can be cultivated by convalescent patients of the Asylum for the Insane, and it is likely that vegetables enough could be thus grown to supply both institutions.

The renewal of the stockade about the prison next summer will be absolutely necessary. I have been compelled already to rebuild the portions adjacent to the prison, and to brace and stay it throughout. The planks in many places are so rotten that one can kick a hole through them with his boot, and a heavy wind may at any time prostrate a whole side. Its weakness is a constant temptation to the convicts to a general assault, and has forced us, especially during the last year, to a large increase of the force of guards and watchmen. A brick wall will cost more than a plank stockade, but when built will be permanent and I think cheaper in the long run. The expense of rebuilding in either way will be considerable and should be provided for by a special appropriation.

Until last year the machine which supplied gas to the prison was located in the basement. Such an arrangement seemed to invite a conflagration, and at the earliest possible moment I had erected a small brick building, at a safe distance from the prison, to which the gas machine was removed. In like manner the bake-oven and laundry were removed from the basement to buildings erected outside, thus greatly diminishing the risk of fire as well as improving the atmosphere of the prison.

The ranges which had been in use I suppose since the prison was built, and were smoky and cracked, finally gave out altogether, and have been replaced with new ones manufactured mostly by convict labor, at an expense greatly below what they would have cost at the dealers.

The sewer pipe in the north wing, originally of lead, a material unfit for such a purpose, had become so worn and leaky as to make it a nuisance. This has been replaced with iron pipe.

The pumps hitherto in use proved entirely inadequate to the increased demands upon them when it became necessary to provide water for the use of the Asylum as well as the Penitentiary. To meet the additional requirements a larger pump was purchased sufficient to furnish a supply of water in case of fire, at a cost, including freight, of $752.90, of which one-half was paid by the

Asylum commissioners. A substantial brick building has been erected over it and the connecting machinery. To insure a supply of pure water for ordinary use a large well was sunk a short distance from the creek, and walled with brick. A large pipe furnished with a gate connects the well with the creek so that in case of fire the supply of water will always be abundant. A four inch main ought to be laid from the pump to a point near the prison, with branches connecting with hydrants at suitable places about the building. At present the protection against fire is very inadequate and the risk in such an institution is necessarily excessive.

These and other minor additions and repairs have caused the improvement account to mount up to a higher figure than common but I venture to think that the appointments of the institution have been materially bettered in consequence.

The gross expense per week for keeping each prisoner since I have been in charge has been $2.19 and a fraction, a cost somewhat greater than the gross expense for the two years previous. The net expense, over and above earnings and not including work done or brick furnished for the Asylum, workshops, and about the Penitentiary, nor the value of brick and material on hand, is $1.23 and a fraction. A moderate estimate of the value of the property just mentioned and uncollected accounts for brick sold would reduce the net cost below 75 cents a week. The greater part of the increase over the two previous years is accounted for in the enhanced cost of meats for which I was compelled to pay, the first year 5 and the last 7 cents a pound, against 3 cents and 3.49 cents for the two years preceding. The increase in the number of prisoners has necessitated the purchase of a large number of blankets, the supply of which at the commencement of my term was limited, and these generally much worn. The prisoners have been employed at hard labor more generally, I think, than at any former time, and this has not been without its effect as well on the wear and tear of clothing as on the quantity of food consumed. As already indicated, more than the usual amount has been expended in permanent improvements, and the rewards for escaped convicts has also been uncommonly large. During the last year, especially I have found it necessary to employ more guards and watchmen in proportion to the number of prisoners than had been customary in recent years.

On the 3rd of July, 1883, occurred the most formidable mutiny known in the history of the prison. Fourteen convicts armed with rude knives fashioned at odd times out of scraps of iron or steel, and with tamping irons belonging to the foundry, seized Warden Collins,

and Fletcher, an overseer in the shop, and using them as a shield against the guns of the guards marched them through a narrow gate into the yard between the stockade and the north wing of the prison. As they were passing through this gate, guard Stillwell shot one prisoner and almost immediately afterwards two more, killing them instantly. A fourth was mortally wounded as he attempted to escape down the lane leading toward the city. Another was so badly wounded that he was unable to travel, and was soon recaptured. One was overtaken near the Asylum and brought back, and another was retaken the following day. A few days later three were intercepted near Woodburn by persons on the lookout for them. On being ordered to halt, they fled and were fired upon. One was killed and both the others wounded, one slightly, the other severely. Both have since recovered. Two were subsequently captured in Douglas county and one in Portland, leaving but one of the fourteen still at large. The rewards paid for those recaptured amount to $1,125.

There have been six other escapes, all "trusties" and having but short terms to serve.

With these exceptions, the discipline of the Prison has been good. I anticipated some resistance to working in the shops but have met with little difficulty in that respect. In this connection I have to commend the liberal course pursued by the contractors toward the prisoners in their employ. As an inducement to work faithfully, the contractors have fixed a scale of wages for the men employed in the foundry amounting to about ten per cent. of the compensation of free labor. Whatever is thus earned by each convict, is turned over to the warden at the end of the month, who disburses it as directed by the owner in any way not in conflict with the rules of the Prison. This plan has done much to promote cheerful industry among the men and has rendered our task comparatively easy.

Six prisoners have died from natural causes, all of them except one from chronic disease contracted before they were received at the Prison.

Rev. J. L. Parrish has held religious services regularly, and finds sufficient encouragement to continue his labors. Occasional services have also been held by other persons interested in the spiritual welfare of the inmates.

Nearly all the vegetables used have been grown on the farm; and the supply on hand is more than sufficient till next season.

A change should be made in the law relating to the salary of the Superintendent. The present compensation is not enough to command all the time of a competent man, and is more than enough for

an inspector. I think, however, that the office may be dispensed with altogether and the duties devolved upon the warden without detriment to the service.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my high appreciation of the faithfulness with which the various officers have discharged their several duties, and especially to commend the diligence and efficiency of wardens Collins and Jackson to whose long experience I am mainly indebted for whatever worthy of approval may be found in the management of the affairs of the Penitentiary.

J. A. STRATTON,
Superintendent Oregon State Penitentiary.

OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY.

Cash paid to State Treasurer by Superintendent J. A. Stratton, as per Ledger.

1883				
Mar. 31	Treasurer's Receipt No.		377	$ 374 38
31	do	do	378	30 00
April 14	do	do	411	18 50
July 2	do	do	525	228 42
14	do	do	566	40 60
Nov. 9	do	do	674	331 02
1884				
Jan. 11	do	do	829	738 78
12	do	do	838	45 77
Mar. 24	do	do	1021	12 00
7	do	do	988	87 00
April 4	do	do	1050	469 14
12	do	do	1075	348 80
May 5	do	do	1112	85 89
July 16	do	do	1254	605 14
Aug. 1	do	do	1272	16 43
				$ 3,431 87

Also, $666.29 on October 3, No. 1338, which will appear in Report for Quarter ending Dec. 31, 1884.

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETATY OF STATE

For the Four Months Ending March 31, 1883

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and guards	$ 2,846 06	
Salary of physician	90 00	
Clothing and blankets	1,477 82	
Meats	802 88	
Groceries	370 84	
Flour	557 30	
Drugs	72 48	
Hardware	107 08	
Leather and findings	162 04	
Gasoline	78 50	
Freight, broom corn and labor	92 56	
Cash to discharged convicts	140 00	$ 6,797 56
Expended for material and labor for building shops	.....	829 23

EARNINGS.

Salem Stove Foundry, for convict labor, 2009 days 5½ hours, @ 40c.	$ 803 82	
S. Stormer, for convict labor, 18½ days, @ $1	18 50	
United States, for board U. S prisoners	342 86	
Cash for old boiler	30 00	
J. H. Stahley, cutting and hauling wood	52 43	$ 1,247 61

CONVICT LABOR FURNISHED STATE.

Insane Asylum Commissioners	.....	1,437 days.
Convict labor, digging dirt for bricks	.....	387 days.

COLLECTIONS

United States	$ 374 38	
Old boiler	30 00	$ 404 38

Number of convicts at end of term	.....	190
Average number of convicts during term	.....	178

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Quarter Ending June 30, 1883.

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of officers and guards	$ 2,319 49	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Meats	739 87	
Flour	525 84	
Groceries	279 75	
Gasoline	105 45	
Hardware and tinware	166 73	
Leather and findings	129 50	
Drugs	51 17	
Sewing machine and dry goods	171 71	
Ammunition, labor, chains and grindstone	47 88	
Broom corn, feed and wagon	86 26	
Freight and postage	77 90	
Cash paid discharged convicts	75 00	$ 4,841 55
Expended for material for building shop	.....	571 25

EARNINGS.

Salem Stove Foundry, 5,236 days 8 hours convict labor, @ 40c	$ 2,094 72	
S Stormer, 14 days 6 hours convict labor, @ $1; and 13 days, @50c	21 10	
United States, board of U. S. prisoners	336 00	
United States, (Mil. Dep't) board of U. S. Mil. prisoners	97 14	
Cash, 39 days convict labor, @ 50c	19 50	$ 2,568 46

Convict labor furnished State Insane Asylum	.....	714 days.
Convict labor employed making bricks	.....	1,632 days.
Product of brickyard	.....	1,000,000 bk.

COLLECTIONS.

United States	$ 177 15	
United States, (Mil. Dep't)	46 29	
S. Stormer	21 10	
Cash	19 50	$ 264 04

Average number of convicts during quarter	.....	205 36-91
Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	217

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Quarter Ending September 30, 1883.

EXPENDITURES

Salary of officers and guards	$ 2,580 15	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Meats	888 30	
Flour	362 44	
Groceries and beans	928 59	
Clothing, blankets and dry goods	422 05	
Gasoline	53 20	
Hardware, plumbing, guns and ammunition	304 01	
Leather	131 10	
Drugs and medical services	140 75	
Feed, telegrams and advertisements	43 19	
Rewards and cash paid discharged convicts	1,255 00	$ 7,173 78

EARNINGS.

Salem Stove Foundry, 2,670½ days convict labor, @ 40c	$ 1,068 20	
United States, board of U. S prisoners	504 00	
United States, board of U. S prisoners, Mil Dep't.	85 71	$ 1,657 91

Convict labor furnished Insane Asylum	.....	947 days.
Convict labor employed building cells	.....	149 days.
Convict labor employed building pump house	.....	108 days
Convict labor employed building new shop	.....	289 days.
Convict labor employed at brick making	.....	2,099 days.
Product of brickyard	.....	500,000 b'ks.

COLLECTIONS.

United States	$ 336 00	$ 336 00

Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	212
Average number of convicts	.....	210 12-92

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Quarter Ending December 31, 1883.

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of officers and guards	$ 2,707 71	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Meats	1,314 45	
Flour	468 38	
Feed	188 47	
Groceries	206 16	
Dry goods and flannels	262 85	
Gasoline	53 10	
Hardware, ammunition, paints and oils	109 74	
Leather	128 85	
Drugs	51 25	
Lumber	115 04	
Freight, telephone, postoffice box, and stamps	139 51	
Stationery since December, 1882	43 70	
Wagon material	56 11	
Cash paid to discharged convicts	125 00	$ 6,089 32

EARNINGS.

Salem Stove Foundry, 4,140 days 6 hours convict labor, @ 40c	$ 1,656 24	
United States, board of U S. prisoners	515 41	
Dugan Bros., 24 days convict labor, @ 50c	12 00	$ 2,183 65
Convict labor furnished Insane Asylum Commissioners	.....	244 days.
Convict labor employed building cupola for State	.....	94 days.
Convict labor digging dirt for brickyard	.....	300 days.

COLLECTIONS.

United States	$ 504 50	
United States (Mil. Dep't)	234 28	$ 738 78
Average number of convicts during quarter	.....	220 89-92
Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	237

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Quarter Ending March 31, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and guards	$ 2,719 15	
Salaries of physician and attendants	185 00	
Meats	1,390 70	
Flour	553 00	
Feed	211 59	
Groceries, salt and lard	414 30	
Beans	320 76	
Drugs and oil	68 20	
Gasoline	111 40	
Dry goods and flannels	364 62	
Blankets	175 00	
Leather and findings	240 03	
Plumbing, and plumbers' material	151 47	
Hardware and ammunition	137 76	
Broom corn and crockery	35 35	
Advertising, freight and telegraphing	46 88	
Pails, kettles and repairing	40 00	
Cash paid to discharged convicts	70 00	$ 7,235 21
EARNINGS.		
Salem Stove Foundry, 5,337 days and 4 hours convict labor, @ 40c	$ 2,134 96	
Insane Asylum Commissioners, 86 days convict labor, @ 50c	43 00	
R D Holman, 3 days and 5 hours convict labor, @ 50c	1 75	
Cash, brick sales, and 7½ days labor	348 80	
United States, board of U. S. prisoners	605 14	$ 3,133 65
COLLECTIONS.		
United States	$ 515 41	
Insane Asylum Commissioners	87 00	
Dugan Bros	12 00	
Cash	348 80	$ 963 21
Convict labor employed digging dirt for brick yard	.....	100 days.
Convict labor employed making moulds, etc	.....	35 days.
Average number of convicts during quarter	.....	238 85-91
Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	241

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Quarter Ending June 30, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries of officers and guards	$ 2,026 38	
Salary of physician	65 00	
Machinery, hardware and ammunition	995 21	
Meat	1,124 76	
Flour	413 19	
Groceries	430 96	
Cotton stripes	476 87	
Gasoline	64 67	
Drugs	67 65	
Garden seeds	20 85	
Feed	89 90	
Printing, advertising, postage, etc	33 65	
Fish	160 13	
Cash paid discharged convicts	105 00	
Freight	134 55	$ 7,098 72

EARNINGS.

Salem Stove Foundry, 10,253 3-10 days, @ 40c	$ 4,102 12	
A. Burton & Co., 29½ days, @ 50c	14 75	
Trenkmann & Wolf, 117 days, @ 50c	58 50	
United States, board of U. S. prisoners	666 29	$ 4,841 66
Convict labor at brick making	.....	1,500 days.
Product of brickyard	.....	350,000 b'ks.

COLLECTIONS.

United States	$ 469 14	
Brick sales	85 89	
Brick sales and convict labor	348 80	$ 903 83
Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	246
Average number during quarter	.....	236 62-91

COPY OF REPORT TO SECRETARY OF STATE

For Term July 1, to September 7, 1884.

EXPENDITURES.

Salary of officers and guards	$ 2,321 43	
Salary of physician	48 37	
Meats	1,044 46	
Flour	369 80	
Groceries	251 09	
Blankets and dry goods	132 45	
Leather and findings	146 94	
Hardware, and plumber's repairs	226 77	
Lumber	173 26	
Postage, telegrams and telephone rent	33 37	
Drugs	43 00	
Rewards and cash to discharged convicts	75 00	
Gasoline	56 40	
Stationery and printing	32 05	
Feed and broom corn	82 35	
Arms and ammunition	49 25	$ 5,085 99
EARNINGS.		
Salem Stove Foundry, 7,606 days, @ 40c	$ 3,042 40	
United States, board of U S. prisoners	509 16	$ 3,551 56
Product of brickyard	.....	400,000 b'ks.
COLLECTIONS.		
United States	$ 605 14	
A. Burton & Co.	16 43	$ 621 57
Number of convicts at close of quarter	.....	256
Average number of convicts during quarter	.....	247 26-69

INVENTORY OF FARM PROPERTY, SEPT. 7, 1884.

1 Mule.
7 Horses.
1 Cow.
140 Hogs
5 Wagons.
2 Hacks.
3 Sets Team Harness.
2 Hack Harness.
1 Saddle and Bridle.
3 Plow Harness.
3 Plows.
1 Reaper and Mower.
4 Scythes and Snaths.
2 Shovel Plows.
1 Doz Hoes
3 Crosscut Saws.

500 Bushels Barley.
500 " Oats
15 Tons Hay.
20 " Straw.
5000 Bushels Potatoes.
15000 Head Cabbages
1 Acre Corn
600 Bushels Onions.
500 " Carrots.
200 " Beets
200 " Parsnips.
600 Lbs. Bacon.
3 Log Chains.
1 Doz. Axes.
8 Mattocks.

CRIMES AND SENTENCES.

CRIMES.	Remaining Dec. 1, '83, and Received to Sept 7, '84.	Remaining Sept 7, 1884.
Larceny	253	134
Larceny and burglary	3	.....
Assault and robbery	2	.....
Violation Sec 2139, R. S	7	1
Counterfeiting	2	1
Incest	1	.....
Manslaughter	23	13
Murder, second degree	25	20
Assault with dangerous weapon	31	16
Burglary	29	19
Assault, with intent to rob	5	4
Larceny, and assault and robbery	2	1
Robbery	12	8
Assault with intent to kill	5	3
Rape	8	7
Uttering and publishing a counterfeit note	1	.....
Aiding an offender	1	.....
Attempted rape	7	3
Larceny by embezzlement	2	.....
Adultery	1	.....
Obtaining money under false pretences	3	1
Kidnapping	5	1
Arson	1	.....
Disposing of spirituous liquors to Indians	6	5
Forgery	6	6
Burglary, and maliciously and wantonly destroying	1	1
Uttering, publishing and passing forged check	1	1
Robbing U. S. mail	2	2
Riot	2	2
Receiving stolen property	1	1
Perjury	1	1

OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES DM DECEMBER 1, 1882, TO SEPTEMBE[illegible]

	Meats.	Flour.	Drugs.	Groceries and Beans	Flannel and Cotton Stripes.	Leather and Findings	Blankets.	Dry Goods.	Gasoline Freight, Postage, Telegrams, Telephone Rent and Advertising	Stationery.	Broom Corn.	Feed.	Rewards and Cash Paid Discharged Convicts.	[illegible]	Arms and Ammunition.	Officers and Guards.	Total	
For 4 mos ending Mar 31, 1883	$ 802 88	$ 557 30	$ 72 48	$ 370 84	$ 1117 82	$162 04	$360 00	.....	$ 78 $ 60 29	.....	$ 14 77	.....	$ 140 [illegible]	[illegible]	.....	$ 2936 05	$ 2797 56	.....
For 3 mos ending June 30, 1883	739 87	525 84	51 17	279 75	.....	129 50	.....	$ 96 71	105 4 77 90	.....	13 60	$ 32 66	75 [illegible]	[illegible]	$ 20 13	2384 49	4841 55	.....
For 3 mos. ending Sept. 30, 1883	888 30	362 44	44 75	928 59	201 50	131 10	181 00	39 55	53 2 21 37	.....	.....	21 82	1255 [illegible]	[illegible]	102 45	2741 15	7173 78	.....
For 3 mos. ending Dec. 31, 1883	1314 45	468 38	51 25	206 16	225 70	128 85	.....	37 15	53 1133 57	$ 43 70	.....	188 47	125 [illegible]	[illegible]	32 85	2772 71	6080 32	.....
For 3 mos ending Mar 31, 1884	1390 70	553 00	68 20	735 06	223 52	240 03	175 00	141 10	111 4 46 88	.....	35 35	211 50	70 [illegible]	[illegible]	11 80	2904 15	7235 21	.....
For 3 mos. ending June 30, 1884	1284 89	413 19	57 65	430 96	476 87	.....	.....	.....	64 6168 20	.....	.....	110 75	105 [illegible]	[illegible]	65 35	2991 33	7038 72	.....
For 2 7-30 mos. end'g Sep 7, 1884	1044 46	369 80	43 00	251 09	.....	146 94	87 50	44 95	56 4 33 37	32 05	.....	82 35	75 [illegible]	[illegible]	49 25	2369 80	5085 99	.....
No. of weeks, 723-7	$ 7465 55	$ 3249 95	$388 50	$ 3202 45	$ 2245 41	$938 46	$803 50	$359 46	$522 $541 52	$ 75 75	$ 68 72	$647 64	$ 1845 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 83	$19099 69	$44322 13	Voucher should been against priatio
Daily average convicts, 217																225 00	225 00	
																$18874 69	$44097 13	

Meats,	$7,465 55,	average cost per week per convict,	37 23-100	Flannels, &c ,	$2 245 40,	average cper week per convict,	11 19-100
Flour,	3,249 95,	" " " " " "	.16 17-100	Leather, &c ,	938 46,	" " " " "	.04 68-100
Drugs,	388 50,	" " " " " "	.01 95-100	Blankets,	803 50,	" " " " "	.04 01-100
Groceries, &c ,	3,202 45,	" " " " " "	15 97-100	Dry Goods,	359 46,	" " " " "	.01 79-100
	$14,306 45		71 32-100		$4,346 83		.21 67-100

Average cost of salaries per week for each convict, 94 and 1-100 cents.

Tot[illegible] $44,
Aver[illegible] per week .....
Aver[illegible] per week for each convict .....

Net [illegible], deducting earnings, $19,857 07..... 24,
Net [illegible] per week .....
Net [illegible] per week for each prisoner.....

OREGON STATE PENITENTIARY.

MENT OF EXPENDITURES DM DECEMBER 1, 1882, TO SEPTEMBER 7, 1884.

Leather and Findings.	Blankets.	Dry Goods.	Gasoline	Freight, Postage, Telegrams, Telephone Rent and Advertising.	Stationery.	Broom Corn.	Feed.	Rewards and Cash Paid Discharged Convicts.	Improvements and Repairs, New Machinery, Hardware, Lumber, Plumbing, &c.	Arms and Ammunition.	Officers and Guards.	Total.		Earnings
62 04	$360 00	.....	$ 78	$ 60 29	.....	$ 14 77	.....	$ 140 00	$ 124 58	.....	$ 2936 06	$ 2797 56	.....	$ 1247 61
29 50	.....	$ 96 71	105	4 77 90	.....	13 60	$ 32 66	75 00	309 48	$ 20 13	2384 49	4841 55	.....	2568 46
31 10	181 00	39 55	53	2 21 37	.....	.....	21 82	1255 00	201 56	102 45	2741 15	7173 78	.....	1657 91
28 85	.....	37 15	53	1133 57	$ 43 70	.....	188 47	125 00	307 04	33 85	2772 71	6089 32	.....	2270 65
40 03	175 00	141 10	111	4 46 88	.....	35 35	211 59	70 00	317 43	11 80	2904 15	7235 21	.....	3219 54
.....	.....	.....	64	6168 20	.....	.....	110 75	105 00	929 86	65 35	2991 33	7098 72	.....	4843 34
46 94	87 50	44 95	56	4 33 37	32 05	.....	82 35	75 00	400 03	49 25	2369 80	5085 09	.....	3551 56
38 46	$803 50	$359 46	$522	7541 52	$ 75 75	$ 63 72	$647 64	$ 1845 00	$ 2589 98	$282 83	$19099 69 225 00 $18874 69	$44322 13 225 00 $44097 13	Voucher 40, $225 should have been charged against appropriation 1880.	$19359 07

nels, &c.,	$2,245 40,	average per week per convict,	.11 19-100
ıer, &c.,	938 46,	" " " " "	04 68-100
ets,	803 50,	" " " " "	.04 01-100
Goods,	359 46,	" " " " "	01 79-100
	$4,346 83		.21 67-100

Total Expenditure	$44,097 13
Average cost per week	477 09
Average cost per week for each convict	2 19 85-100
Net Expenditure, deducting earnings, $19,857 07	24,738 64
Net average cost per week	267 64
Net average cost per week for each prisoner	1 23 34-100

CRIMES AND SENTENCES—CONTINUED.

CRIMES.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884.	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Robbery and assault with dangerous weapon	1	1
Mayhem	1	1
Passing counterfeit coin	2	2
Having counterfeit coin in possession	1	1
	454	256

SENTENCES.

TERM.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884.	Remaining Sept 7, 1884.
Life	25	21
30 years	2	1
24 "	1	1
20 "	2	2
15 "	4	3
12 "	4	3
10 "	21	18
8 "	6	5
9 "	2	2
7 "	19	16
6 "	18	14
5 "	70	42
4 "	26	18
3 "	50	29
2½ "	1	.....
2 "	74	35
1½ "	9	7
1 "	116	37
½ "	3	1
1 " and 1 day	1	1
	454	256

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS.

OCCUPATION.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Laborers	187	109
Miners	3	1
Laundrymen	7	3
Moulders	8	6
Boilersmiths	5	1
Farmers	34	23
Telegraph operators	1	.....
Painters	12	7
Wood carvers	2	1
Harness-makers	9	5
Brickmakers	2	.....
Sailors	21	10
Bakers	4	3
Brush-makers	1	.....
Book agents	1	.....
Journalist	1	.....
Cooks	30	17
Brewers	2	.....
Longshoremen	7	2
Schoolmasters	2	1
Clerks	6	2
Plumbers	2	.....
Dairyman	1	.....
Tailors	3	1
Fireman	1	.....
Butchers	8	4
Barbers	7	5
Waiters	7	2
Carpenters	16	10
Puddler	1	.....
Machinists	2	1
Doctor of medicine	1	.....
Blacksmiths	10	8
Book-keepers	4	2
Upholsterers	2	1
Drug clerks	4	1
Millers	3	1
Brakeman	1	.....
Shoemakers	5	2
Teamsters	5	4
Carriage-maker	1	.....
Jeweller	1	1
Saloon-keeper	1	1
Book-binders	2	2
Cooper	1	1
Engineer	1	1
Commercial traveler	1	1
Cigar-maker	1	1
Silversmith	1	1
Horse-breaker	1	1
Confectioner	1	1
Printers	5	5
Tinsmith	1	1

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS—Concluded.

OCCUPATION.	Remaining Dec 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884.	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Contractor	1	1
Gardener	1	1
Plasterer	1	1
Merchant	1	1
Musician	1	1
Female private boarding-house keeper	1	1
Not reported	2	.....

NATIVITIES OF CONVICTS.

UNITED STATES.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept 7, 1884	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884
Arkansas	2	.....
Alabama	1	1
California	29	18
Connecticut	3	3
Carolina, South	1	1
Carolina, North	1	1
Columbia, District of	1	1
Georgia	2	.....
Illinois	21	11
Indiana	7	4
Iowa	9	5
Kentucky	4	2
Kansas	1	1
Louisiana	3	1
Missouri	16	12
Maine	6	2
Massachusetts	13	7
Minnesota	3	1
Maryland	5	1
Michigan	3	3
Mississippi	1	1
New York	48	33
New Jersey	5	3
New Hampshire	2	.....

NATIVITIES OF CONVICTS.—CONCLUDED.

UNITED STATES.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884.	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Nebraska	1	1
Oregon	46	23
Ohio	13	8
Pennsylvania	23	15
Rhode Island	2	1
Texas	3	3
Tennessee	1	1
Utah Territory	1	.....
Virginia	5	2
Wisconsin	7	6
West Virginia	2	1
Washington Territory	6	3
	297	176
FOREIGN.		
Australia	1	1
Austria	1	.....
Barbadoes Islands	1	1
China	53	27
Canada	13	9
Denmark	1	1
England	19	9
France	2	1
Germany	16	4
Greece	1	1
Holland	1	1
Ireland	25	16
Italy	2	2
Norway	3	2
Russia (Finland)	5	2
Switzerland	3	.....
Scotland	3	1
Sweden	5	2
Spain	1	.....
Turkey	1	.....
	156	80
United States	297	176
Foreign	157	80
	454	256

COUNTIES FROM WHICH CONVICTS WERE SENT.

COUNTIES.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884.	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Baker	13	9
Benton	2	.....
Clatsop	39	27
Clackamas	10	8
Coos	4	1
Columbia	2	1
Douglas	14	7
Grant	6	3
Jackson	13	9
Josephine	2	1
Linn	8	4
Lane	8	3
Lake	4	1
Multnomah	209	116
Marion	20	10
Polk	7	1
Union	9	4
Umatilla	26	18
United States District Court	26	17
U. S Court Martial	2	.....
Washington	4	2
Wasco	20	11
Yamhill	6	3
	464	256

STATEMENT OF CONVICTS REMAINING, RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

Number remaining November 30, 1882		178
Received from December 1, 1882, to September 7, 1884		276
		454
Discharged from December 1, 1882, to September 7, 1884	151	
Pardoned by Governor Moody	28	
Died	6	
Killed, attempting escape	5	
Sent to Insane Asylum	2	
Escaped ("trusties")	6	
		198
Number of convicts remaining September 7, 1884		256

AGES OF CONVICTS.

AGES.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1882, and Received to Sept. 7, 1884	Remaining Sept. 7, 1884.
Under 20 years	46	15
20 to 30 "	192	114
30 to 40 "	134	78
40 to 50 "	48	29
50 to 60 "	26	16
60 to 70 "	6	3
70 to 80 "	2	1
	454	256

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

REPORT.

To the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary:

SIR: I beg leave to offer the following report of the Oregon State Penitentiary, the losses by disease and injury since September 1st, 1883, and some observations in regard to the character of the present structure, with suggestions in regard to improved construction of prison buildings.

During the time between September 1, 1882, and the present time, there has been no prevailing epidemic or contagion among the prisoners. This has been a most fortunate circumstance, as the location of the prison is probably one of the worst which could have been found in the county, if we leave out of our calculation the single item of water-power. The site is low, the soil almost almost always damp, and the difficulties in the way of sewerage almost insurmountable. Yet, in spite of a faulty situation, no epidemic, traceable to this cause, has so far done any considerable damage to the inmates. The diseases most naturally to be expected, from the environment, would be rheumatism, and the various forms of malarial diseases. The number of prisoners who have been affected with these diseases in the past five years has not been perceptibly greater than among the same number of persons outside of the prison. This immunity which has fortunately attended the prison so far, cannot safely be depended on to continue. Indeed, it would be most unwise to depend on its continuance unless that trust should be accompanied by an intelligent provision against a possible outbreak of contagious and epidemic diseases.

The early history of this, and all other prisons, has a parallel in the settlement of all new countries. While the population was sparse, and the towns were mere hamlets, the health of the settlers was almost unbroken; but after a few years the influx of settlers and growth of towns changed the conditions on which health depends, and the death rate increased in the same ratio.

The number of deaths in the prison since September 1, 1882, has been as follows:

DEATHS FROM DISEASE.

Wm. J. Gabriel.....February 10, 1883.
James McCarty.....March 16, "
Frank Williams.....November 11, "
C. B. Lachat.....December 10, 1884.
Ptenas (Umatilla)..... " 20, "

DEATHS FROM GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

Jack Williams.....July 3, 1883.
John McKern..... " " "
Charles Brown..... " " "
Benj. Rivers..... " " "
J. I. Beauchamp..... " 11, "

The death rate of the Prison, at different periods, is shown in the annexed table:

YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.	PER 1,000.
1862 to 1872	73	12	16.4
1880 to 1882	173	3	17·3
1882 to 1884	217	5	23

The Surgeon General, U. S. A., reports the death rate from disease for the army as follows:

1871, per 1,000.....12
1872, " " 11
1873, " " 10
1874, " " 9

The death rate for the United States, according to the ninth census, is 6.357 per 1,000, or only about half as many as in the army, a body of men selected carefully for physical manhood. The effects of crowding and ill ventilation could not be made any more apparent by language.

INSANE CONVICTS.

During the time included, the following convicts were examined, and found insane:

Ah Neen, Chinaman.....April 18, 1884.
Sam Lee, " ..... " " "

Symptoms of mental aberration were shown by several prisoners,

caused, perhaps, by the excitement of trial and conviction. Seclusion from all disturbing influences, with an unstimulating diet for a short time, effected a cure in every case.

OPIUM HABIT.

Many convicts on arrival are confirmed opium smokers, or use the drug internally. In some prisons, rations of opium are furnished those addicted to the habit, or they are permitted to get it without interference by the officers. Superintendent Stratton, on assuming charge of the prison, determined to stamp out this habit, and gave strict orders for its suppression. No system of "tapering off" was deemed necessary, and although the effect of this sudden change has been closely watched by myself, no injury has resulted. Two cases of consumption, occurring among the inmates during the last three years, both terminating fatally, were the result of opium smoking.

BATHING.

The facilities for bathing and cleanliness are not adequate to the growing needs of the prison. Next to fresh air and wholesome food, personal cleanliness is the most important agent in preserving both body and mind in good working order. A dirty man will, in most cases, be a discontented, disagreeable and irresponsible man, the condition of his skin having more to do with his morals than is generally supposed.

IRON CELLS.

The cells now in use, and especially those built of iron, are poorly adapted to a damp climate. Being colder at all times than the air, they condense moisture, and keep the cells and contents constantly damp. The brick cells are some better, but are not equal to wood for dryness, and are little, if any, safer, so far as escape is concerned. The greatest fault with these cells is their size, being only 6x9, and 7 feet high. They contain 378 cubic feet of air space—189 feet to each man, including bedding and furniture. This amount of air is too limited, to permit of health being maintained. An allowance of 500 feet per man, in U. S. army barracks, is found to be inadequate, and causes a loss of 4 per cent. of picked men. Eight hundred to one thousand feet is recommended for each soldier by the Surgeon-General. This want of air-space in the prisons, produces many cases of neuralgia, chronic pleurisy, and disorders of digestion, and causing a large loss to the State yearly.

HOSPITAL.

The hospital, as at present arranged, is very poorly adapted to the

care of the sick. It is situated in the second story of the main building, and is 62 feet square, with a height of 18 feet; a room too large to warm in cold weather. Being over the chapel it receives through its open stairway, the odors of the kitchen, in the basement, and the polluted air from all the cells in the prison. When the men are at work, this is not very noticeable, but at night the odor is sickening and makes the hospital very little better for the sick, than the cells. Quite often the prison has been so crowded that twenty to thirty "trusties" have been quartered in this room, and it is so occupied at this time. The room is too large to be made comfortable, and the windows being all on one side, it cannot be divided without having some rooms dark and ill ventilated.

A much better plan to make the sick comfortable, would be to so build the new wing, which the crowded state of the prison makes necessary, that some of its cells can be made available for their use. The addition might be built very much like the present ones, so far as the outside and middle walls are concerned—say 42x85 feet. For additional security the outer walls can be lined ten feet high with boiler iron. The cells are to be placed just like the present ones, against the middle wall. The material used should be wood; the dimensions at least 8x10, with 8 foot ceiling, and the construction much like the "violent ward," at the State Insane Asylum. Heavy sheet iron should be laid between the floors, and in every fourth or fifth partition, as a safeguard against fire. The minor details of galleries, stairways, water-pipes, etc., to be very much as in the other cells. Of the dimensions given, there would be room in the wing for sixty cells, giving ample room for 120 men. These cells can be safely used for the sick, trusties and short-time men who meet the approbation of the officers. Such men, to the number, sometimes, of twenty or thirty, have been quartered in the hospital, and, I believe, no escape has happened for years.

These quarters, apart from the improved health and strength of the occupants, can be made a power in the government of convicts. After all that may be said of discipline and force, all government is based on an appeal to the better elements found in convicts, as in other men. We have to deal with a class, many of whom are animal in their nature, and must appeal to arguments suited to natures largely animal. Good food and comfortable quarters on one hand, and iron cells on the other hand, will be easily understood.

Very respectfully yours,

WILL. L. WADE, M. D.,
Physician to Oregon State Penitentiary.

REPORT.

To his Excellency, Hon. Z. F. Moody, Governor:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the management of the Oregon State Penitentiary for the period beginning September 8th, 1884, and ending December 31st, 1884:

EXPENDITURES

Salaries of Officers and Guards	$ 3,649 67	
Salary of Physician	81 63	
Flour	497 97	
Groceries, beans and potatoes	921 18	
Blankets	175	
Leather and findings	223 94	
Dry goods	58 53	
Drugs	61 10	
Wagon repairs, lumber, chairs and lime	89 82	
Feed	114 10	
Gasoline	76 25	
Brown corn	12 03	
Hardware and plumber's repairs	156 23	
Ammunition	13 50	
Cash paid discharged convicts	95	
Freight	158 45	
Telephone rent	6	
Stationery	23 25	
Meats	1,750 50	$ 8,164 15
EARNINGS.		
N. W. Foundry, convict labor, 11,376 days, 40c	$ 4,550 40	
United States, board of U. S prisoners	1,210 23	
United States, board of U S. military prisoners	26 85	$ 5,787 48
COLLECTIONS.		
United States	$ 666 29	
United States	741 13	
Brick Sales	218 25	$ 1,625 67
Number of convicts at close of term	.....	274
Average number of convicts during term	.....	266 60-115
Maximum number of convicts during term	.....	278
Minimum number convicts during term	.....	256

This report is supplemental to that of Hon. J. A. Stratton, Ex-Superintendent, and as a detailed account of the management of the

prison for thetwo years immediately preceding his resignation, and of the general wants of the institution at the present time, are set forth in full in the report which he has already submitted, but little remains to be added. I heartily concur in the recommendations contained in his report relative to the importance of additions and improvements in the penitentiary buildings and about the grounds.

At the present time the prison contains accommodations for 256 convicts. The number actually confined is 275. This so crowds the building as to interfere with the discipline of the prison and to affect the comfort and health of the inmates, and the building of an additional wing seems absolutely necessary.

The fence about the grounds is so old and rotten as to be almost utterly worthless. In many places it has been found necessary to support it with props, to prevent its falling down. Two cross-fences, from the building to the main fence, have been entirely rebuilt.

The condition of the prison building is very bad. The outside wood-work has not been painted since it was first constructed, and in many places has begun to decay for want of paint. The inside of the building should also be painted.

The roof is the one which was put on when the building was first constructed, and it is utterly rotten. New gutters are needed at once, and an entirely new roof should be provided. In its present condition there is, during the rainy season, a constant leakage, keeping the floors of the main corridors always wet, and producing a damp mould upon the walls. Owing to the leakage of the roof, and the necessity of frequent scrubbing, the asphaltum upon the floors of the corridors has worn away in many places. These floors are immediately above the main arches of the basement, and run lengthwise with them, and upon the wearing away of the asphaltum floors above, the leakage from the roof and the water needed for scrubbing runs through upon the brick-work constituting the basement arches, and thus weakens and in time will render them unsafe. To remedy this a cement coating on the floors of the corridors is needed.

The floors of both the chapel and the hospital are almost worn out from long use, and are so tainted by dry rot caused from want of ventilation, etc., that they have become unsafe, and should be renewed.

The location of the penitentiary is low, yet notwithstanding this, in building the basement an excavation of about four feet was made. As a result the basement overflows with water every winter, an evil which can only be remedied by cementing the floor and the walls to a height of at least four feet.

The sewer pipes of the prison, except in the north wing, are all of lead. These in the course of time begin to sag and leak, and fail to answer their purpose. They should be replaced with iron pipes, which are much more durable.

Owing to the large increase in the number of prisoners a new range is also needed in the prison kitchen.

The appliances for guarding against and putting out fires are also deficient. The tanks upon the roofs are rotten and of little use, and should be replaced. Hydrants and hose are also needed. There is not at present a foot of hose about the prison. This is a matter of the greatest importance and should receive serious consideration.

From the foregoing it will appear that the wants of the penitentiary are many and urgent. The presentation, however, is a plain statement of facts, and we feel that it is due to the public that there should be no concealment whatever, but that the actual condition of affairs should be fully and plainly stated.

Plans and drawings of a section of stockade fence, and also of a proposed new wing for the prison, together with estimates of cost of the same, have been prepared and are submitted herewith for your consideration.

While the general health of the prison is good, it should be remembered that there are nearly 300 men confined therein. The character of the employment in which a majority of them are engaged should also be considered. Among so many thus employed accidents are of almost daily occurrence, and there is almost constant need of the presence of a physician. Under the present rule the visiting physician is required to visit the prison but once a week, unless sent for. This is a serious inconvenience. We are also compelled to depend upon a convict to prepare the drugs used in the treatment of prisoners. This I consider unsafe. In my opinion the interests of the institution require that this duty should be performed by the visiting physician, and it is also important that he should be required to visit the prison daily. I take pleasure in commending Dr. W. L. Wade, the visiting physician, for the manner in which his duties have been discharged. He has been faithful and attentive and, so far as I am able to judge, very efficient.

It may be of interest, in conclusion, to speak of another matter. The contractors for the prison labor have been in the habit of paying the convicts, at work in the shops, extra wages for over work and for particular efficiency in the work performed by them. In this way a number of the convicts have accumulated quite a fund, which is placed in the hands of the Superintendent, subject to their call. Of the sums thus earned there was in my hands, on the 31st day of De-

cember, 1884, the amount of $1100 subject to their call. From the money thus paid them they occasionally provide themselves with luxuries which could not otherwise be secured, while some send their money to their friends and others have an account in bank. This indicates that many of the inmates are by no means abandoned, and gives promise that upon their restoration to liberty they may abandon the practices which brought them to prison and become useful members of society. Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE COLLINS,
Superintendent.